The Standard and the Deserter. Truly characteristic indeed is the leader of the Standard of the 31st January. It is a long growl at the House of Commons, and through it at the entire South, her people and her institutions .-The pretext is the rejection from the proposed list of Justices of the Peace of the name of John C. Hill, of Randolph county. In this article is compounded a very large amount of that peculiar sentiment and ambition for which the editor of that paper has had credit among the intelligent people

of North Carolina. It is not an easy thing for one who has been educated under, and governed by, the laws of justice, truth and humanity, to read this editorial without feelings of contempt for the heart that could prompt such sentiments. How long! O, how long! in this true, and loyal, and peace-loving State are the laws of honor and truth-of justice and humanity-of patriotism and State-pride-to be set at defiance and be treated as a thing of naught.

How great the mistake men ofttimes make, who, while they secretly and truly worship, in their souls, the Prince of Dankness, yet ostensibly before the world labor to obtain the credit that the heart is in devout adoration of the Angel of Light. A Judas did this; the great love of money and the applause of the world seduced Simon Magus into this faith and action. Mankind will derive but little wisdom from the teachings of the past, if they do not profit by such blatant lessons.

But what is the offence over which this Statehating, South-contemning editor grows so wrath, and fumes

> "Like old ocean into tempest tost, To waft a feather, or to drown a fly?"

The House of Commons has dared to refuse to appoint John C. Hill, of Randolph, a Justice of the Peace. Why did it refuse? Because, says the editor, it was alleged he was a deserter from the Confederate army. Does he convict the Hounse of Commons of a breach of duty, or of bad faith in so doing? Who believes if Mr. Hill had been a deserter from the Federal to the Confederbeen different? Who does not see in this instance a great principle of action, just and wise, governany man of honor or patriotism, who loves his General Assembl country and its institutions, that finds in his heart the least valid reason or motive for objecting to this action of the Commons? The Standard indeed gives none; it is charitable, thefore, to suppose it has none.

But one object seems to have prompted this article-it is aimless in every other respect. An cially against that body alone, except for his pur- of the State to the ordinance of the Convention be worth the pursuit. poses and as a text for a sermon to the Radicals sidered the matters intrusted to them; and here- fact that the industry of the white man too, in The General Assembly will perceive that we that the evidence of colored persons be admitted and Jacobins that he might, in his own language, with submit, as their report, "A bill concerning greatly numerical and like evil bare omitted all such punishments as the involun- for that purpose, unless it should be excluded "tell members of Congress, and tell the North Negroes, Indians and persons of color, or of mixed consequences are ready to follow. Indeed, they tary hiring out of persons of color, and also, of upon some ground of public policy still higher that this fact" (the refusal to allow a deserter to blood;"and also several other bills differing, some- already exist. We conceive hit to be among the whipping them, except in cases where white per- than such as favors its introduction. We have be appointed a Justice of the Peace) "solves the whole riddle of Southern politics;" except for this it proper that they should explain the course they tion in appropriate channels of honest labor. portant and insignificant. But with it as a decoy which they have been governed. to public attention, he discharges his thunder at haid down their lives on a bloody field in defence the emancipation of the slaves, the laws specially ket is convenient, of whatever may be found on him. *

to do many things against their will, without any respecting them, ceased to have any force; and his lands, growing or severed, that is valuable for lit may be said, and with perfect truth, that of what they honestly believed to be the cause of that class fell under the laws iespecting free ne-sale.

-not all he purposes.

country's cause, when honor and patriotism call bills, would not be unacceptable, they proceed to him to liberty and glory, is presumptively unfit, because unreliable in any position of importance &c., defines who shall be deemed a negro or colorout acknowledgment by the editor. His own lan- generations designated. sympathy with any class of soldiers, whether described by the term "person of color." Unionists or Confederates, home guards or deserters, or outliers or what not, who wantenly and cruelly plundered and scourged the inhabitants of white persons in conducting their suits, and in the rections and rebellions in the State.' this State. And we further hold, that a man who mode of trial by jury. though he should die for it." What if he does not footing with a white one; and leaves the law declar- to be found in the Revised Code and elsewhere, in controversy. keep his "plighted faith." The Standard admits exists in the Revised Code. path of life, even up to death; he merits all of void but voidable, though celebrated in due form, pay in kind." there-scorn and contempt, disgrace, infamy .-Yes, the offence of desertion is heinous enough to of faith as a deserter is so great that he is not worthy to live-death is his due-life is too good for him. Yet he is fit to be a Magistrate.

The editor is not only personal to this paper marriages recorded. and the Dispatch, but he is intensely so to Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee and to Gov. Vance. His tomahawk is freely used upon his quondam favorite. the Legislature is forbidden to legitimate persons especially when his employer surrenders to him, rendered incompetent by want of understanding, remain with us as they were a century since. But dancy in Congress. Let us urge the readers of the Standard in days born in bastardy, the provision for such legitima- in the outset, the use of valuable lands which may interest, or religious unbelief; while in cases where all at once the slave has disappeared, and upwards that are past, to mark the language urged against tion, which was contained in an ordinance offered prove to be worthless to the owner, if the laborer white persons of color are added to the results of the provided prove to be worthless to the owner, if the laborer white persons of color are added to the results of the provided prove to be worthless to the owner, if the laborer white persons of color are added to the results of the provided prove to be worthless to the owner, if the laborer white persons of color are added to the results of the provided p Mr. Davis, while a parallel is run according to the before, but rejected by the Convention, (because be not held to his contract. The inculcation of a will be competent witnesses. language he applies to him.

ed his faith:" did not Mr. Holden? "Yet he (Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 11.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in every way consistent with the safety and good to die possessed of.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 12.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 13.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 14.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 15.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 16.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 16.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 17.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 18.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 19.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 19.

(Mr. D.) had neither the courage to fight:" did in section 11.

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(Mr. D.) had neither the cou Mr. Holden? "Nor the shrewdness to run at the proper time to save himself:" but Mr. Holden may be validated by the General Assembly; and tainance of bastard children, and the payment of cipation they were grouped on farms which they of their vicious habits. did. "Again, there are hundreds of secession that when thus confirmed, all the incidents of ratification in criminal cases." seldom left, and were overlooked by their masters leaders in civil and private life," among whom is leaders in civil and private life, among whom is the issue previously horn. But it is more than the Treasuries of the burden of support. It is a rather outled by families of white chil-W. W. Holden, "who," like him, "swallowed doubted whether such result follows the enactment ing bastard children, which are likely to greatly They were not only watched by the whites to opinion, tends more to inculcate a regard for truth great flaves of fire, and declared they would die of a marriage under section 7. before a Yankee should set foot upon our soil .-They survive "-so does W. W. Holden. "They deserted "-so did W. W. Holden. "They set the thefts of such species of property, in which the lock. No one, if able to work, ought to be allow- any injuries done to the persons of their slaves. the ordeal of trial. example to the poor conscript"-so did W. W. whites and blacks associate together, require this ed to cast his spurious progeny on the charity of The interest of one slaveholder was the interest of If it be true that either the negro race, or the Holden, "whose wife and children," unlike W. W. provision; as thereby the thief will be the more the industrious poor, whose toil is stretched to its all; so that their security was guaranteed by the negro in our midst, civilized as he is beyond his on reconstruction does not entirely succeed now, Holden's, "were starving at home. All such leads on reconstruction does not entirely succeed now, native condition, be so mendacious that he cannot how will it be when the voices of the discontented ers should have died in the war "-so should ---

The temper and disposition of Congress is such from the effects of corrupt evidence. that no absurdity on its part would create surprise. tween whitesand persons of color. The correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says the joint resolution providing for the establishdistricts, (that is, the late Confederate States,) is again to be taken up for debate. The Radical pa-

as territories, be entitled to a delegate to the will Congress abuse the patience of the country? white female with intent to ravish her.

Common Schools. We can scarcely find terms to express our gratification on being assured by the Superintendent of

memory of trials overcome inspires courage to schools must not go down. When told that the Literary Fund has been

lusion of suspending the common schools for a

to destroy. accumulate a larger permanent school fund; we ment. never will, if we permit a generation to grow up without education. When we lose our intelligence,

To those who ask, how are we to support the schools? he answers: I reply at once, by using the principal of the fund as long as it will last. In all moral concerns our business is with the present; to-morrow will take care of themselves. On the expend the principal of the fund, but our space is favorable time.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF FREEDMEN.

RALEIGH, January 22nd, 1866.

To the Speaker of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina: SIR :- The Committee appointed by the provis-

ate army that the action of the House would have | ional Governor in pursuance of a resolution of the recent Convention "to prepare and report to the Legislature a system of laws upon the subject of tional Court of Wardens. freedmen, &c.," herewith present their report, and ing and controling the motives of men? Is there request that through you, it may be laid bfore the Respectfully, B. F. MOORE,

Committee. W. S. MASON, R. S. DONNELL.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly

of the State of North-Carolina: abolishing the institution of slavery," have con- It is also vain for us to attempt to disguise the and perhaps misconceived legislation. what in character, from that one,

daylight is on his motives -and he shrinks back, species of special legislation was scattered through the natural obliguity by proper civil marked the policy of justice in its investigation of ostensibly behind a fitful, malicious, deceptious ont the civil and criminal laws,) to advise the re- dies. blow at the House of Commons. He means more peal of all laws that specially affected the colored | The Committee, therefore, report and recom- not beyond the reach of a proper moral training, It has been said that in a by-gone age, the rule than he says; he says not precisely what he means race, and re-enact such as, in their opinion, ought mend the passage of the following bills: nal legislation, when it was deemed expedient .- and other live stock with intent to steal them." There is with the Standard intelligence enough Believing that a brief synopsis of the several sec- 2. "A bill to prove it within traspasses on lands we ought to be able by this time, to trace some persons above seven years old, of sufficient underto know that the man who deserts his flag and his tions of the first named bill, and also, of the other and stealing any kind of property therefrom." furnish it:

The first Section of the bill "concerning negroes,"

guage is forcible and emphatic. "We have no cial proceedings, such a person shall be properly former was intended for white vaguants and the ment to this effect was in 1831, and its constitu-

of the State.

are declared valid.

and provision made for perpetuating the evidence duce the desired effect. thereof by being recorded.

By the eighth, iducements are held out to such as filling their contracts, or harboring them."

The writer says: "He (Mr. Davis) had plight- mitted to that body, or the freedmen now living no less a vicious member of society, who persuades the reception of the evidence of negroes, as providite it is certainly not now, our policy to degrade them.

the issue previously born. But, it is more than ty Treasuries ; first, from the burden of support- dren.

Bu the ninth section, contracts between persons of population. color, and between them and whites, for live stock, are required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring, whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing. The numerous port his offspring whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing whether born in or out of wedare required to be in writing whether bor

ment of provisional governments over the eleven concerned. In respect of this action the Committheir own disorders. tee will comment more at large hereafter.

for the "districts," lately known as States, are not all things, unless otherwise expressly declared in marriage of such as, while slaves, were long living evidence, he stands in numerous cases utterly de- acteristic of the race will soon develope itself, and to be represented in Congress. But if the bill reported. The only exception in the bill, together willingly, as man and wife. By the laws fenceless, except by opposing force to force against thenceforth receive its just estimate at the hands were to pass, then the "districts" named would, or in any law, which will exist after repealing such of this State the husbands and wives, popularly every species of outrage offered to himself or to his of a white judge and a white judge. It is just to House! Could insanity go farther? How long with death a person of color who may assault a er, without any other link of connection than their submit to the violence, and suffer the most griev- popularly announced, in their very midst, to be in

Common Schools, that the spirit of education is which, from time to time, have been introduced, nections, without reproof or punishment, they will and the mouths of all colored witnesses would be exclude the testimony of witnesses, all experience strong and hopeful among the masses, and the making distinctions between whites and colored be in a more demoralized condition, in respect to closed. meet the lesser difficulties now confronting us. rights and privileges, were strictly unnecessary; sons of color, or even slaves, before the late epoch decrease in proportion to the facility and imparti-The feeling, usual among the people is, that the because persons of color were entitled to them of emancipation. The former were not allowed ality with which the violator is brought to justice, ter for truth on oath, is proved by all his acquainbill drawn to define their civil status.

greatly reduced, and although they feel themselves Many years since it was selemnly decided by their masters, unable to pay high taxes, yet they will not permit the highest Court of the State, and indeed, it has If the Freedmen's Bureau will neither turn over come to the aid of self-defence. It is, therefore, established and admitted infirmity as a jury may themselves to believe that the public schools will been so regarded, that the term "freemen," (than to the civil authorities for correction, this species clear that by protecting the person of the negro, judge to be the proper measure. It is settled by Mr. Wiley warns the authorities against the de- is of higher dignity.) included in its fullest extent, by any legislative means yet practiced or devised. own domicil, or in secret places, or along the high- the jury in the very case in which he is examined, more convenient season. He argues, to suspend is stitution was framed, or become so since by eman- alted in the scale of humanity, whose sexes, with- be incompetent to testify to the wrong, he will what it is worth. He alledges, it is doubtful whether we will ever | ded in the term "freemen." as used in that instru- no name or place; and the mouth of him who may witness the by reason of character, race, color or religion.

make sacrifices for it, and the energy to preserve it. ever been protected from trial for crime, except the State." prepared to give our assent to this proposition to for both classon. The same power of making onment, with a discharge of fines and costs under The protection of a man's honest gains should contracts, and the same remedies enforcing them the insolvent debtor's law.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the suddenly taken place, to recommend the passage the fixed habits and custom of the people, cannot would be incalculable, if those who were injured late provisional Governor, in pursuance of a reso- of certain laws equally applicable to both popula- be truly estimated at once; and therefore, they could not testify against the perpetrator of the years. opportunity presented itself and the editor seized lution passed at the recent session of the lorbear, as much as possible, to speculate by leg- crime. How shocked would every citizen of North it—an opportunity enjoyed equally and oftimes by tion directing that a committee of three persons negro race has become greatly relaxed and de- islative anticipation, for such changes as may even Carolina feel, if the Legislature should enact that a Summer, a Stevens and a Greely—of raising his be appointed "to prepare and report to the Legis- moralized, the natural consequence of which is an probably become necessary in the course of time. no person assaulted and beaten, no one whose lature at its next session a system of laws up- unsettled and roving disposition, a desire to avoid They deem it the more prudent course to proceed property was stolen, no one robbed, and no one raybristles and showing his teeth at a helpless, subon the subject of freedmen, and to designate steady work and a disposition to pick up a precunow by new laws, only so far as the way appears lished, should bear evidence of the crime? The clause of interest in the winess. So beneficial to missive, and ruined people. The attack on the such laws, and parts of laws, now in force, as rious existence by pretended hunting of wild to be clear. They prefer to let the common law exclusion of negro evidence places that race in the ascreamment or train (contrary to an previous theory) did this experiment prove, that, in 1852, Commons is but a pretext. His hatred is not spe- should be repealed in order to conform the statutes game, though in most localities, it is two scarce to apply its flexible rules for human conduct to the just such a condition.

first of legislative duties to check this demoralizations are thus punished.

which they have been governed.

Prior to the emancipation of slaves there had man's property against unauthorized intensions. ded in public esteem; and it would be wonderful far more wrong than right.

to exist; and also to recommend other and origi- 1. "A bill to panish persons pursoine horses sobriety, industry and honesty: If it owed its de- falsehood than to admit truth; but even when

3. "A bill to provi it vagrancy.

latter for the free negro vagrants. The third declares persons of color to be citizens | The bill herewith reported, combined both pop- year, though settled by an able court.

marriages recorded.

It has been held, that under our laws, the mar- cure to the laborer the promised rewards of his allowing it to this extent will be, that when colriages of slaves by their own mere consent, and sim- labor and toil, it is equally just to require him to ored persons are parties, they may call to the witply consented to by their masters are void; and, as comply with his deliberate and lawful contracts: ness stand the whole population of the land, not evidence of white persons, with a few exceptions, was between the President and the Radical ascenof the adoption of the resolution under which the strict observance of contracts is equally the parent | The Committee will proceed to give some of the stitute one-third of our entire people. Shall they Committee are now reporting) must be again sub- and offspring of virtuous industry. And that man is reasons which have induced them to recommend be admitted to the witness stand? If it ever was,

its main objects is to protect the colored person from imposition by cunning, and the white man heavy expense, the judicial tribunals of the land were their poorer white neighbors. Thus the perrom imposition by cunning, and the white man heavy expense, the judicial drounds of the land were their poorer white heightoors. Thus the perform the effects of corrupt evidence.

The tenth section makes void all marriages bearing the feelings of the slave (without reckoning the feelings of those in which they are the sole parties, as those against the turbulence and violence of those who, humanity which have generally characterized the wherein one of the parties is a white man; and quarters, in connection with this new demonstration. having been the principal instrument of its breach- slaveholders of this State) became the subject of above all things, not to allow persons of color to tion of our leading general. Perhaps General

as are recommended to be renealed, will be found so called, of a population of 300,000 human be- family; whether in his presence alone, or under truth, however, for us to admit that neither durin section 13 of the bill reported, which punishes ings, are lewdly and laciviously cohabiting togeth- the eye of other colored persons. If he should ing the wonderful and enduring conflict of arms, The Committee observe that in some of the late and select new partners for a day or month. - his behalf; and he could expect, from his submis- since its termination, have they exhibited any deslave-holding States, much legislation is employed Among the whites such cases are indictable. If, sion, nothing less than a repetition of his unre-cided marks of prejudice against their late masto confer on persons of color the civil rights which after the courts shall assume their criminal juris- dressed wrongs. belong to white men. In this State very little is diction, the colored people shall still be allowed | If he should oppose force to force, in the justest | It must be conceded by the opponents of such necessary; indeed, none beyonds repeal of the laws. to continue in the practice of such unlawful con- cause, whatever might be the result, his mouth evidence, that if strong prejudices be sufficient to persons. And, it may be observed, that some of that relation, which among all civilized human. It is a truth not less obvious than established by personal enemies ought to be set aside as incomthe provisions of this bill which seem to confer beings, is deemed so sacred, than were free per- all experience, that breaches of the peace always petent; and, if general corruption be also suffiwithout any new enactment. But it was deemed to cohabit without marriage, duly celebrated; and Citizens will not readily avenge themselves when tances to be bad, ought no more to be heard in better, at this time, to sclemnly declare them in a the latter were much restrained from such licen- the sword of the law is at hand to do it for them. the ascertainment of facts, than a negro, Yet in

which none used in the declaration of rights and of crime, nor take efficient means, itself, for its we shall most certainly protect the person of the our highest judicial tribunal, that the testimony the Constitution of the State, to describe a citizen, correction, it will be impossible to elevate the race white man. If the former may be outraged in his of a witness who commits a perjury, apparent to a free negro, whether free in 1776, when the Con- No race of mankind can be expected to become ex- way in open day, with impunity, because he may must, nevertheless be weighed by the jury for cipation. He was, at the beginning of the late out any binding obligation, cohabit promisciously turn from the door of the court house and seek his By the laws of all civilized Europe, regulating unharpy conflit of arms, and is now, inclu- together. Among such a people, chastity can have redress elsewhere, and in a way too that will like- the competency of witnesses, none are excluded tal duties, no encouragement or sanction.

debarred from owning any species of property, will take the subject into serious consideration. himself set the example to an enslaved people. of every religion, christian, heathen and pagan; except by one ensetment, that of 1861, which for- 8. and lastly, "A bill to establish work-houses Secondly. The admission of such evidence is neces- and of every color, and race, unless he may full

through presentment by a grand jury, and trial In the opinion of the Committee, this instituby a petit jury, with all the rights of challenge tion has been long since demanded, and now more was set apart for their use belonged to their masaccorded to white persons. They have ever been than at any time heretefore. Though its cost, in ter, and was under his protection. In their new is entitled to less credit on his Christian oath, allowed trial in the same tribunals where, for like the present embarrassed pecuniary condition of state they enter on the broad ground of citizen- than the colored Musselmen, or heathen of Asia offences, the white men was prosecuted. The the country, may be somewhat burdensome, there ship, and become actors in all the departments of if we will look to the things of to-day, those of same common law which yet prevails so extensive is little doubt that, if managed with economy and social life. They are allowed to trade with the ly in this State, and regulates, almost entirely, care, it will soon prove a great relief to the honest white man in every article of property; to possess the duties of husband and wife, of parent and industry of the country. The dread of involun- and cultivate lands, and, by all wise means, should reverence. And when we consider the many thought other hand, if we neglect the duties of the hour, child, of guardian and ward, of master and ser- tary labor is much more effectual to suppress mis- be encouraged to habits of industry and a desire christians, though we are quite sensible of the we are sowing ruin for the future. We are not yet | vant, and of master and apprentice, exists alike | demeanors and idleness than a few days of impristion.

limited, and we must defer all remarks for a more of the one race and the other without distinct unequal to contain those who will be committed property which a negro shall own-his entitle, his to prison. Their proper enlargement for the re- money, may all be carried off, yea, his very house In a word, the common law is the law of the ception of both species of population, and the dif- robbed of its furniture, and his person of his valu-State in all matters where it has not been superse- ferent sexes of each population, will cost, at once, lables by abandoned white men, and he shall be ded by statute; where it exists, colored and white as much as a work-house and farm on a small scale, unable to bring the rebbers to justice because the

> and exposed to its panishments; and where The Committee have left it discretion- disposition to labor for themselves? On the conlit is changed by statute, the change operates on any with the Justices of the Peace, wheth- trary, will they not feel doubly tempted by such By sections 15 and 16, wardens of the poor, cause, in some counties it may be little need depredators themselves, especially when they refor persons of color, may be appointed. This is ed, and others very greatly; and because, all flect that it is the white man's policy, which thus left to the discretion of the appointing court, only so, some counties are more able to establish them exposes them to licentions white men? because, in some counties of the State, persons of at once, than others are. If even one county shall But, besides such glaring cases of public wrongs color are too few in number to require an addi- establish such an institution, self-defence will soon | which would go unredressed by excluding their render it necessary for all the adjacent counties to evidence, there are many of a more private nature, | The remainder of the sections of the bill are ap- follow the example; and a few years only, will be which deprayed white men would perpetrate on propriated to the repeal of "such laws and parts requisite to extend the institution over the State. them or procure to be done by their negro associ-If this, or some similar policy should not be in- lates, as their instruments. Already the wicked Committee should be repealed in order to conform augurated, it is not difficult to foresce that this white man and corrupt dependent negro have banthe statutes of the State to the ordinances of the Convention abolishing the institution of slavery," of immigration from all parts of the Union, of the Union, of the Union of slavery, the institution of slavery the institution of slavery the institution of slavery the institution of slavery the institution of slavery.

duty, in view of the great changes which have so radical changes occasioned by emancipation, in | The calamity to public virtue and private rights new state of things, rather than frame for it rigid, The committee are of opinion that the protec-

The Committee, in presenting their report, deem tion and the the energies of the entire popular Public whipping is a species of punishment general falsity of such evidence. No one pretend which ought rarely to be inflicted on any one whom that it is micersally false. It is urged, however, purpose the action of the Commons, is to him unim- have pursued; and to some extent, the reasons by Among the most efficient means of accomplish- it is the purpose of the law to reclaim from crime. that, for the greater part, the evidence is not reliathe son, the husband, the noble-hearted women, the free negroes; and for many purposes, there species of live stock which escapes the roving rob- so far as his example can extend as a parent, or spring of their recent slavery and degradation. the young and rising generation, whose fathers existed a special legislation for each class. Upon her; and every man is plundered, when the mar-otherwise, he inculentes all his vices in those around. Forced to an involuntary servitude, and required

there are comparatively lew of the slaves lately them to disober, if they found temporary ease in honor, liberty and patrotism—at her institutions, groes: the political and civil condition of all the Wilful inspects on lands have long been a freed, who are honest; but this vice now so pre- disobedience; and, to avoid correction, it was literary, religious, social and domestic all, all colored population became that which had already grievance greatly complained of. The common valent among them, may be traced to other and equally natural for them to endeavor to escape it the representation amendment—general grant share alike his enmity—his secret, covert, disguised hatred. He means nothing less in his attack. No other construction can be placed upon it.

The writer desired to push home a fatal thrust at the South, but his arm is nerveless, while the daylight is on his motives—and he shrinks back. institutions wisely administered. That the race is facts. is evident from the many examples among them of of evidence with us were framed rather to exclude movily to the vicious nature peculiar to the race, these rules were administered in this spirit, ail steps of itsprovement in the mixture of its blood standing, not religiously insensible to the obligawith that of other races of men.

In regard to this bill, the Committee have | The Committee have not discovered, nor has it | the cause, were competent witnesses, unless they deemed it advisable to recommend the repeal or been maintained, that the mixed blooded slave had been rendered infamous by conviction of some the two provisions upon the same subject, and the has been elevated in the moral virtues of the white infamous crime, and judgment rendered thereon. which provides for a republican form of governand responsibility. This is not unknown or with- ed person, or person of mixed blood, within the passage of this bill in lieu of both said provisions. race, as he advanced toward it in color. It may These were English rules of the common law; and, These provisions are to be found in the Revised not be amiss to remark that the punishment by so long as they prevailed, there was no nation on The second declares that in all statutes and judi- Code, chap. 34, sec. 43; chap. 107, sec. 43; chap. 107,

The fourth confers on them all the privileges of 4. "A bill to punish seditions language, insur- recommend, that the Courts should be fully open- bidden to testify against a white person, and, it is entire black or be proscribed. ed to the negro race, for protecting their persons probable also that the exclusion was soon extend-In regard to this bill, the substance of it has and property, and all the rights of freemen, by ed to free persons of color. Slaves were not al- Grant's proposed visit to Europe, the desire of

ing in what cases they should be bound, as it now The bill now offered is intended as a substitute for The enactment recommended, allows their evikeep his "plighted faith." The Standard admits he deserves to suffer all the penalties along the By the sixth certain marriages, deemed to be not he deserves of perpendicular and absolute dependence of a slave on his master.

The Standard admits exists in the Revised Code.

By the sixth certain marriages, deemed to be not he sixth certain marriages, deemed to be not and absolute dependence of a slave on his master.

The Standard admits exists in the Revised Code.

By the sixth certain marriages, deemed to be not his master.

The Standard admits of perpendence of a slave on his master, with a clean record. The whole Radical crew will precluded by the judgments or decrees made in and their social relation which rendered him un- be glad to have him away from here. between slaves or between slaves and free negroes, The object of this bill is to encourage the field those cases. And in criminal cases, only where fit to bear witness for or against his master; or for A rumor prevails that a reliable Radical organ laborer, by securing to him the fruits of his toil, the violence, fraud, or injury charged to have been or against any person to whom his master extend—one that is not one thing to-day and another

> consent and without due celebration, are validated; has ever been found the strongest incentive to pro- to be extended to such cases. The effect of thus him the pride of independence. This latter poli-6. "A bill to prevent enticing servants from ful- on the contrary, will secure to them the most per- it was alleged, was greatly corrupting the slave by gress are saying that division on the main quesfect protection that human evidence can afford. claiming superior privileges over him.

erful men in the country, and of course, of all their be safely heard in our court of justice, it seems to tax payers shall thunder in their ears? Section eleven allows persons of color to bear wit- es, seek, when brought to justice, to evade by an general protection by every class of white men; be convicted of capital felonies and deprived of Sherman will be his successor ad interem in comments where their rights of person or property are idle life, the payment of the costs of suppressing and any outrage on his person a general cause for life, on such unreliable evidence. If, to this sugmand of the army. common vindication. With this shield of security, gestion, it may be truly replied, that he can be As yet, no steps have been taken by that au- the white aggressor was checked in his violence; trusted when his own color is on trial, then it fol-

own free will. They may part when they choose, one wrongs, there is no one who can be heard in behalf of their freedom, they did not exhibit, nor

tions co-habitation, by the care and prudence of But when the law is powerless, from whatever all these cases the witness is heard, subject to so cause, the hand of private violence will be sure to many "grains of allowance" on account of his act. Let no one suppose such a result improba- We, ourselves, admit the semibarbarian of every This class of our population have never been It is much hoped that the Freedmen's Bureau ble, if the great and just law giver of the Jews has continent and island; of every nation and tongue;

we lose our appreciation of it; we lose the will to bade them thereafter to own slaves. They have or houses of correction in the several counties of sary to secure the colored people in their rights of under the ethnological varieties of the human

ever be, after the protection of his person, the in courts open alike to both, are equally the rights | Without such a house the present jails will be next great policy of a wise commonwealth. If the persons are equally protected under its shield, which may be enlarged as occasion may require. witnesses are colored, can the race feel any ardent or they will establish such a house; be- want of security for their own property, to become

Convention abolishing the institution of slavery," and the new condition of things arising out of the and the new condition of things arising out of the man.

of immigration from all parts of the Union, of the demoralized freedman and the dissolute white and the white associate, if negro evidence shall be excluded, will stand secure in his viliainy behind rules, made in England and in many of the United

tion of person and properly imperiously demands heard of but one that is plausible, and that is the

the whole South—at her entire people—the father, besides Indians, to-wit: the whites, the slaves, and if he did not become so in his own. A freeman the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own. A free man the did not become so in his own.

tions of an eath, nor parties directly interested in tionality was seriously questioned by eminent law- was their color, clime or religion. It is probable for representation. Thus, a limited suffrage, that at a very early period, after the introduction based on property, or intelligence, or military Your honorable body will perceive also, that we of African slavery in this State, the slave was for- service, will not count. States must take the volunteers or enlists should keep his plighted faith, The fifth places the colored apprentice on the same long existed in the State, under several provisions being heard as witnesses, whenever these rights are lowed to bear testimony against free persons of his friends to have him away from the political

By the seventh, certain past marriages between Every legitimate means should be employed to done by, or on them, is put directly in issue. merit all these. Yet it is wrong, very wrong, not them, existing at certain fixed periods, by mere stimulate industry, and the enjoyment of its fruits limit the save and extinguish in class morning journal. limiting it will not deny them any advantages, but | cy was extended in 1821, to the free negro, who, | publican source, that the Radical members of Con-

are thus married under section 7, to have their This bill is a just companion with the preceding Beyond the accomplishment of this object we have their This bill is a just companion with the preceding Beyond the accomplishment of this object we have

population; these, with those before existing, contion of 'he race demands it. Their condition of per- government of the community. They must be relations to the general government. It is believed that a marriage merely voidable 7. "A bill more effectually to secure the main-sonal security is greatly changed. Prior to eman-educated out of their ignorance, and reformed out."

The leading editorial of the Chronicle this morn-

If the admission of their evidence will not serimanifest policy is to allow it, for nothing, in our clouds and darkness, yet enough to the closely obincrease in number, in the midst of a demoralized preserve the discipline necessary for servitude, and than the almost unavoidable detection of falsehood, lieved statements, as to the President's view, that to prevent spoliations, but were cared for and pro- which occurs in judicial investigations before a

pers do not seem to think that act as necessary, white persons, is extended to colored persons, in cern the freedmen, to encourage or enforce the emancipation, and, without the capacity to bear white man. Now, if this be so, this general char-forthwith killed.

teaches that public posecutors, near kindred, and

species, denominated Negroes and Indians.

We are not prepared to admit, nor indeed do we believe that the colored man in North Carolina or Egypt, as of other parts of Africa, is when sworn on his Koron or other symbols of religious general demoralization which pervades them as a class, we feel little dread for the consequences which may attend the admissibility of their evi-

In offering our reasons for allowing the evidence, we have conceded the general demoralization of the colored population; but we should do great injustice to many of them, if we should close this report, without excepting from the stigma hundreds, who, throughout their lives, have conducted themselves in a manner altogether becoming the best of citizens, and deserving the very highest praise. These are lights, indeed, to all others; and the consideration of respect in which they are hold, ought to sitimulate and oncourage others of their race to practice the virtues of honesty and trath, which have served to distinguish

The committee hitherto have argued that, if the proposed evidence be admitted, subject to the States. They will specially notice only those

a very long step in the same direction, and allowed each party not only to put the other, but even himself, on the witness stand against his adversary. A proposition of this kind, made forty years ago in that country, would have been regarded as fits that it is regarded as the most successful means towards perfecting the administration of justice in that country; a country which has no superior, finded, any equal on the globe, in ever exhibiprovide for the rights of person and property of every subject within its vast domnins.

Respectfully submitted. B. F. MOORE, W. S. MASON, R. S. DONNELL

TO BE IN TRAINING FOR THE PRESIDENCY-A NEW

RADICAL JOUENAL, &C.

force by Mr. Stevens to-day. The resolution for emending the Constitution which passed the House is vague. Certainly not two-thirds of the States will adopt it; for as the Executive, as stated in the proclamation from the State Department, recognized Southern States as now unrepresented in the Union, they must be so considered hereafter. Besides, the resolutions implies that States may deny certain races or color the right of suffrage, whereas it has been assumed by the Radicals that Congress had the right to control that matter under the portion of the Constitution ment in States.

It will be seen that, by the proposed Constitutional amendment, that if all negroess are not allowed to vote, none of that race shall be counted

vortex during the agitation of political issues

I hear from an intelligent and substantial Re-

TION-THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENT-GEN.

GRANT'S VISIT TO EUROPE. Washington, January 30.—The day is not far distant when the President will issue a proclama-

ing is generally regarded among keen politicians cause, it is known that their force is demoralized.

It is stated that General Grant will go to Europe

Sections twelve and thirteen require no comment. thority, which claims exclusive jurisdiction, both and if not, his detection was almost sure. These lows that he yet loves truth better than falsehood, of meat and sugar are placed on wires in connection By section fourteen the criminal code affecting civilly and criminally, over all matters that con- sources of personal security are all removed by unless he is seduced by his prejudices against the with an electric battery; the rats nibble and are